

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 8

## A TEMPERANCE SALOON.

The saloon exists not only because some men drink but because all men have social instincts. Saloons in their way are clubs. They offer a conversational exchange, seats and tables, cards, bright lights, periodicals, various domestic conveniences, something to eat and drink. Men whose homes are lonely or squalid and who cannot or do not care to move in good society go to the saloons to take their ease and meet their friends. They can go in any clothes they have; they are not asked to show credentials; they may stay and enjoy themselves so long as they behave and while the saloon keeps open. The place gives them what some men get in fashionable clubs or in their homes or in visiting the homes of other people. Without such resorts or satisfactory substitutes for them, these men would become almost desperate in their loneliness and discomfort.

Now if it were possible to abolish the saloons it would be the bounden duty of temperance reformers to set up poor men's clubs to meet the demand which the social side of the saloon supplies. It would never do to put out all the light and cheer in the rum shops and beer halls and provide no other light and cheer for the men who had been turned into the street. From the closed door of the saloon a customer must be able to turn to the open door of some resort which lacks none of the elements of comfort, save the one attraction of alcohol, to which he has been accustomed. Otherwise, he will sooner or later re-establish the saloon or go to a worse place.

Of course this is an old story. The answer we hear is that temperance saloons or holly tree inns have been opened time and again and closed for lack of support and this even in small places where it has been possible to shut up the saloons. The remedy, we are told, has been tried and found wanting. But, we rejoins, it has been tried in the right way? Has there ever been an attempt to reproduce the saloon in all its details except the sale of alcoholic drinks? If there has been we do not know of the circumstance.

Some years ago in a central New York town the churches established a holly tree inn to which they hoped to attract men from the drink taverns. So much money was subscribed that they were able to fit the place up beautifully and sell food and soothing drinks at cost. Oysters were fifteen cents a large plate and coffee was three cents a cup. Two flacons of birch beer were sold for a nickel. A few rummy but penitent men came and looked in at the windows and went no farther and expeditiously away and those who entered the place at all were good souls from the churches who wanted to help the inn along. What the saloon frequenter saw to displease him was a dining hall with snowy cloths and plated ware on the tables, a pretty carpet, a canary bird in a cage, a girl at the pay desk and a committee of ladies to welcome him as a brand snatched from the burning. A man accustomed to the free and easy saloon would as soon have entered such a place as he would a church social.

In time the philanthropists reconsidered. They took out the nappy and silverware, removed the carpet, evicted the canary and told the women to quit. In a vague way they made the place look like an unfurnished room. One practical man proposed to put in a clear stand and a regular bar, the latter for the sale of soft drinks, of course, but the good women denounced the impious act and crushed it under their French heels. Tobacco, they said, induces the craving for drink; a bar might be "misconstrued." The practical reformer intended to suggest a card room but he held his peace and quietly got a billiard table instead. The place was put in charge of a nice young man from the Y. M. C. A., who arranged it just as he thought a temperance saloon ought to look. The bottled pop, innocent of ice, was put on a table in the corner, young and veal boys were encouraged to come in and use the billiard table; a back veranda was set apart for men who wanted to smoke; the saloon took the books of a traveling library and its center table was covered with the most unimpeachable literature; a "Good Night Papa" engraving was hung on one wall and a "Mabel's Prayer" in the other. To the astonishment of some of the philanthropists, the class of people they wanted to reach would not set foot in the place even under the stimulus of a hot free lunch. One staggering drunkard entered by mistake but the new young man told him that he had come to the wrong shop and said, very plainly, that he ought to be ashamed of himself. And so "Fins" came to be written over the door of the Temperance Saloon.

Now what ought the philanthropists to have done? They should have bought out a regular corner saloon with all its fixtures. They should have removed nothing except the liquor, wine and malt; a sensible caterer should have been made superintendent, and an expert bartender should have been put behind a bar that shone with bottles, mirrors and table glassware. Every known soft drink, including coffee, tea, chocolate and clam juice, should have been on hand ready to be served in the best style at a low price, and the bartender should know the best mixture of it. The temperance food should have been a good free lunch and no restrictions put on tobacco; sensational literature should not have been excluded; card-playing should have been permitted; if men wanted to play of even games there should have been no one but the police to interfere; women and the male phil-

anthropists should have kept away. There would have been the poor man's club, with temperance ruled out. It would not have been an ideal place for the moral training of the young, perhaps, but it would have served the purpose of a saloon substitute. And if the saloon ever goes that sort of a substitute must come.

Some day thereafter, long years thence, the temperance saloon, as we have described it, might be improved upon. But change must come by process of evolution. Men won from the drinking kennels are not ready to leap at once into the full enjoyment of institutional privileges. They must come to it by degrees if they come at all.

## ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.

The Advertiser has rarely had a story to tell which gives more pain in the writing and will give more sorrow in the reading, than that which relates the shooting last night of Mortimer I. Stevens, one of its reporters, by Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Republican. The whole affair is so deplorable that it cannot be thought of coolly; though it is the purpose of this journal in narrating the circumstances leading up to and including the tragic acts of Mr. Gill, to be as dispassionate as it can.

Yesterday morning the Republican printed an extraordinary story supplemented by a more extraordinary leading editorial, in which the social privacy of some young ladies from the Mainland was questioned. The reader may see for himself what was said, we print both articles in full. Naturally the friends of the ladies took offense and one of them, a man named Rawlings, went to the office of the Republican and had some kind of an encounter with Gill. It is said that the editor was slapped or cuffed; it is also said that before Rawlings could commit an assault he was seized by the Republican printers. At that time Gill did not seem to be armed with anything more formidable than a pair of shears; the pistol he used of Stevens he may have got later, fearing more bodily violence.

Mr. Stevens felt the insult to the ladies as keenly as did Mr. Rawlings. It is reported that one of the ladies had been his friend from childhood. When he read the Republican's article yesterday he was deeply stirred but he said nothing of reprisals. Later he heard that his friends were to be travestied again and that Gill regarded their persecution as a "good joke." When this news reached him the young man asked for ten minutes' leave and as further events proved he went to interrogate Gill. What happened at the Republican office appears in Mr. Stevens' printed statement—a story told in the presence, possibly, of death. The reporter asked the editor if anything more was to be said about the ladies; the editor replied coarsely, Stevens hit him a blow in the face, Gill drew a revolver and aiming at Stevens' stomach fired, the ball entering the body of the young man near the hip. The rest was a matter for the surgeons and the police.

This is the second time that Mr. Gill has had a shooting affray, the first one being in Arizona. His employer and preceptor, Judge Humphreys, boasts of having had one or two and was arrested and fined in this city for assault and battery. Both men were reared in an atmosphere of gun-fighting and perhaps regard such things in a more tolerant light than will the law-abiding public of this city and this Territory. It is less surprising that one of them should have tried to commit a homicide than it is that either should have singled out reputable women for insult. The chivalry of the South may be quick at the trigger but it also respects women; in this case the nobler quality was forgotten in the desire for blood.

The Advertiser does not excuse the blow given by Mr. Stevens, great as his provocation was. But when he went unarmed to an office where his enemy sat among a score of friends and employees, he had a right to expect fair play. He would not have complained if blow had been met by blow; he would have seen no injustice if the Republican staff had seized him and bound him hand and foot; but he did not think that a manly fist would be met by a cowardly ball. Yet an editor who would insult a defenseless woman might be expected after all, to shoot an unarmed man.

In appointing Lorrin A. Andrews of Hilo Deputy Marshal for the Island of Hawaii, United States Marshal Hay has made an ideal choice. Probably no other man on the big island can lay claim to the experience which qualifies Mr. Andrews for any Hawaiian office of police or semi-police responsibility. For years he has been an officer of the law; he knows all the islands and particularly the largest one of the group with thoroughness; he is up to the tricks of the various nationalities here and he speaks more than one tongue. His honesty and capacity have never been impeached. That Marshal Hay passed the mere politician by and picked out Lorrin A. Andrews for Deputy Marshal is one of the accumulating proofs that he himself is the right man in the right place.

Advice to the Board of Education: Buy the books best suited to the school, no matter who the publisher may be, clear the way for every responsible bidder; make no term contracts; leave the schools free to change text books at any time when it is in their interests to do so; give a book agent no preference because he has made powerful friends; don't burn your fingers.

## HYSTERIA VS. FACTS.

Suppose a stranger from the East should enter a Honolulu home and say, after a cursory glance around: "Heaven! but you are all wrong in the way you live! Look at your roof. It isn't pitched half as well as our roofs in New Hampshire. Then you have too much piazza. Don't you know that such outside halls are draughty and that you may get your death of cold sitting in them? I do believe you don't keep your cellars dry. No cellar? Who ever heard of such a thing? Why you are heathen and when I get back home I shall probably have to criticize you some hundreds of newspapers and magazines. And what is that you are wearing? A Mother Hubbard! Why, don't you know that the American Society for Minding Other People's Business long ago blacklisted the Mother Hubbard as an article which no self-respecting woman would wear outside the privacy of her own chamber? People who are as far behind the times as you are and as defiant of public opinion, ought to be sharply dealt with; and if I can find an audience here big enough to get any sort of a collection from, I'll tell it what I think about you in set terms."

Impertinence from a household guest could hardly go further, and no individual host would care to extend his hospitality to one who had so abused it. Yet the collective host, meaning the inhabitants of the city, are expected to not only tolerate but to encourage strangers who, after the most superficial view of things Hawaiian, denounce or condemn whatever customs or laws they find that do not dovetail with the customs and laws they have been used to elsewhere. Aunt Ophelia could never put up with the ways of the Southern home where she found Miss Eva and Uncle Tom. Those ways were wrong because they were different. The world is full of such well-intentioned but meddling people; and just now Honolulu has more than its fair share of them. Women come here who, after a week's "study," make up their hasty minds that this or that method of dealing with public offences is vitally wrong or shameful, and that, for the good of society, it must be changed at once. They do not credit the wise men and women who have dealt with Honolulu's social and racial problems for years, with any capacity to settle them in the way best suited to the welfare of the community. Experience counts for nothing; racial conditions are never thought of; human nature is not consulted; the history of past experiments is never read; the reformer simply sweeps down like a wolf on the fold and declares that because Honolulu deals with crime and the social evil and a few other things differently from Bangor, Maine, or Princeton, New Jersey, this place is a sink-hole of iniquity, infested by criminals who are protected and encouraged by hypocrites. If they find this view supported by the talk of some local political demagogue on or off the bench—some man on whose private character a lump of coal would leave a white mark but who makes loud public professions of honesty and purity—they at once begin to plume themselves upon having the support of a "healthy public sentiment" and so become twice as obnoxious as they were before.

We are led to these remarks by the hasty generalizations which visiting strangers have made about the place known as Iwilei. Iwilei is a depot far removed from the business or residence quarter of the city where women belonging to the submerged classes carry on their trade under the eye of physicians and police. It has not long been in existence; before the Chinatown fire part of a street in that quarter was used as a Yoshiwara, and decent people found themselves much too close to the half-world. Urged by men like Theodore Richards, the Advertiser asked for the removal of the women to an unfrequented suburb, and in course of time removal was brought about by fire. Assuming that the social evil had to find a lodgment somewhere, no better place could be had for it than Iwilei.

Now we come to the main question raised by the visiting reformers. Why is not the social evil prohibited by law and suppressed by the police? What is the necessity of giving it official sanction? The answer is that but for such a place as Iwilei no good woman could venture into the streets at night without running the risk of assault; no little girl could safely trudge a reach of country road on her way to school; all honorable womanhood would have to be guarded even more carefully than they are in the black belts of the South. These zealous agitators who want Iwilei wiped out as with a sponge, judge our conditions by those of New England and the Middle West. They do not stop to learn that there are five and perhaps ten men in Hawaii to one woman and that these unarmed males include tens of thousands of the lowest class of Chinese and Japanese, hundreds of shore-leave sailors, hundreds of men of mixed breeds and unbridled passions. Does any one suppose that this rude and virile male population could be cast loose in the streets of Honolulu to seek that which it might devour without turning the city into a hell on earth? The domestic peace and order of the town demands Iwilei and the best citizenship of Hawaii has ordained it as a protection to the home. Such defenses would not be needed in any New England city; for there the people have no hordes of unarmed barbarians to govern. But every man who knows anything about these islands is aware that they are indispensable here. It is a question that lies between private Iwileis all over the city with beetle-browed ruffians lurking in the shadows of every street, and an organized and regulated Iwilei, hidden in the suburbs, guarded by the police and the Board of Health and made as little offensive to the moral public as is possible.

In conclusion we beg to say to self-important agitators, judicial demagogues and all others at interest, that Honolulu knows its business and is pleased to carry it on without meddling interference. It is not a new town or a "jay town," and it has, in its ruling body, politics, as wise and as moral as any high-minded element as can be found anywhere on the face of the earth. Its labor and prayer and in-finite pains, these people have made Honolulu a center of civilization in the Pacific and a safe and orderly metropolis. We bid good people to come and

enjoy it and do what they can to improve it; but we warn them that improvement does not mean a general overturning of laws and customs which the wisdom and prudence of the past have conscientiously devised.

## FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The action of the journeymen plumbers of Honolulu towards the four workmen who came here from Seattle is an example of the worst sort of trades union tyranny. The new-comers, one and all, are union men in good standing. They were sent for by master plumbers so that the latter, when they had a job to do, could get sober and reliable journeymen to do it. These men were entitled to good treatment by the local union, but when they presented their cards they found that the initiation fee had been raised to \$50 as a confessed means of freezing them out. The local journeymen want all the Honolulu plumbing to do and they want to do it as badly and as intermittently as they please; so they make war on new-comers, irrespective of decency and any rights the strangers may enjoy under the union to which they themselves profess allegiance.

Happily the Federal law is on the side of fair play and it is represented in these islands by a man whose courage and public spirit no one doubts. District Attorney Baird is not in a mood to brook conspiracies in restraint of trade. He already has the scalp of the plumbing trust at his belt; and if local plumbers' union persists in its policy against freedom of trade, its scalp will go to match the other trophy. Col. Baird states that upon the first overt act of the journeymen he will summon the law to deal with them. If the journeymen oblige him to go as far as that, they will be lucky indeed if they escape the attentions of a jailer.

Trade must be kept free in Honolulu, whether menaced by great combines of capital or small combines of trades unionism. Neither employer nor employed will be permitted to fetter it.

Guam as the American St. Helena will receive all captured Filipino Generals, and it promises, on that account, to show the largest growth-rate of any of the new possessions.

If the United States law is good enough to stop strike conspiracies in town, it ought to have as heavy a hand for strike conspiracies on the plantations.

The gamblers have shut up shop at Punahoa and are missing from their other haunts. It is said they have gone away. The fight against them was short and sharp but it appears to have been decisive.

The Friend ironically says that "Honolulu needs modernizing by a complete organization of bosses and ward-healers." So it does. There isn't half enough official stealing here now to make the place anything like a live town.

The Christian church is to be congratulated on getting the Rev. A. E. Cory as its pastor. He is a man of the apostolic spirit who may be trusted, as was his predecessor, Rev. J. C. Hay, to build up the usefulness as well as the numbers of the church membership.

The job-chasers cannot deny that a Honolulu city charter would centralize power in the hands of its worst classes. They merely shout that this is majority rule and that majority rule is good. How much strength there is in the argument the taxpayers can easily find out by consulting their worst fears.

If it had fallen to Judge Estee to adjourn his court in honor of Queen Victoria he would have done it without regretting a sophomore essay. As a simple, dignified, hard-headed jurist, who takes no nonsense, makes no pompous boasts, employs no clique and keeps the respect of the public, Judge Estee presents a refreshing contrast to some other elements in the local judiciary.

From what the public is seeing of trusts it will soon be prepared for a vigorous national campaign against them. The attempt of the Louisiana banana trust to crowd Hawaiian bananas out of San Francisco by sheer force of superior capital, shows what all trusts will do to competing industries if they get the chance. The trust is the foe of diffused industry and up-on other economic factor, the peace and welfare of a country rests.

What came of last fall's Gougaring in Kansas and Nebraska politics appears in the Literary Digest of January 19th. Kansas cast just 3,605 votes for Woolley, or but little more than twice as many as were polled for Debs. Nebraska showed up with 3,655 Woolley ballots. Evidently the Gougaring party got more than it could stand of that tremendous shaking up on the rostrum and in the magazines which has been advertised in Hawaii as a boon withheld.

Whether the Home Rule legislators who talk of establishing the South Carolina dispensary system here mean business for the Territory or for themselves, remains to be seen. Certainly their plans of dealing with the liquor question, if sincere, open up a wide field of debate which, we trust, may not be closed by premature action on the part of the law-making body. The dispensary system is a new thing and from the revenue point of view it seems to be a good thing. But from some other points of view it is said to be objectionable. Before anything is done about it, if anything is really meant, there should be a thorough discussion in the press and on the platform. We ought to look before we leap.

There was some hope that the Prince of Wales would come to New York to witness the regatta, but now that he is King his transatlantic traveling days are over and the period of court mourning will be enough to keep his eldest son and heir at home. However, if the sup should be won by Lipton's new yacht the next race thereafter will like the first one, be held in the presence of British royalty. No perhaps Edward VII will have a chance to see the contest yet.

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## LEGISLATURE IS GETTING READY

EVERYWHERE is talk of the coming meeting of the Legislature. On February 20, Senators and Representatives will assemble in the throne-room and in the upper hall that once did duty as a banquet-room for royalty.

Thirty desks are already in place in the throne-room for the accommodation of as many Representatives, while fifteen more are ready to be placed in the hall for the Senators. The law prescribes that the session shall last for three months, but should the business to be transacted necessitate more time, then shall the session be extended for thirty days more upon the order of the Governor.

Just who will be President of the Senate and who will be Speaker of the House, are problems that are agitating the minds of more than one member of the Legislature, but it is guessed that John T. Brown of Hilo will be the autocrat of the Senate, while the other position is as yet an open question.

John Emmeluth was selected and endorsed by the members of the House, but owing to the fact that he desired to do a great deal of work on the floor, the honor was declined. S. W. Wilcox, a Democrat of Kauai, was slated for the position, but many believe that he will cast his vote with the Republicans in the Legislature, and his influence is wanted on the floor.

Republican members are opposed to any of their men accepting the chair, as they desire them all on the floor, where they will be of greater service. The Independents are also imbued with the same spirit, and in consequence both sides are anxious to seat a Democrat. At 10 o'clock in the morning the meeting will be called to order, the Houses organizing separately, and then informing the Governor that they are ready to proceed with the business. Next in order will be the reading of the message and an adjournment will probably be taken until the next day, when the regular business will be commenced.

Considerable speculation is rife concerning the fact that several members of the Legislature are unable to debate in the English language, and it is doubtful if the interpretation of the passages, some holding that mere interpretation into English complies with the law, while others say that any speeches made in the Hawaiian tongue would be illegal, and therefore not of any weight. In all probability it will be necessary for the Legislature to take action on the matter before the question can be settled.

Each House is entitled to a clerk and sergeant-at-arms, and will probably fill the positions by appointing Hawaiians. This meeting of the Legislature will be of more than usual importance inasmuch as the conduct of affairs will bear a marked difference to the methods and proceeding under the old monarchical and republican Legislatures. Under the new regime the Executive has now no voice or controlling influence in the Legislature.

The Legislature, or rather the Senate, has some voice in the executive through its right to confirm or to refuse to confirm appointments, but the Executive is absolutely shut out of the Legislature, except that the Governor may send such communications or recommendations to it as he sees fit, and the Legislature, or

either House, may ask the Governor for the heads of departments for information regarding public affairs. Under the Republic the Ministers were ex-officio members of each branch of the Legislature, with all the rights and powers of members except the right to vote. They could introduce bills and was a matter of fact, did introduce most of the bills relating to the general course of executive government. The budget, or revenue, bill was always introduced by the Minister of Finance, and the bills on this subject which he introduced were always looked upon as Government measures, and as such were expected to be supported in debate by all the members of the Cabinet.

No bills or measures of any kind can be introduced by the Governor or the head of any department, unless it is done through the agency of a member. Every bill, including the budget, will have to be introduced by some member of the Legislature.

In this way the system of government in the United States, and in every State, is introduced into this Territory. In addition to its legislative duties the Senate will have the right to confirm or reject such nominations to Territorial offices as the Territorial Act provides shall be confirmed by the Senate.

The names of all the principal officers appointed by the Governor at the time of the organization of the Territory will have to be submitted to the Senate by the Governor for confirmation. Many important matters will be acted upon and it is probable that the greater part of the time will be occupied in discussing the question of municipal government, though it is not expected that any definite action will be taken at the coming session.

## Californian in the Mud.

The great freighter of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Californian, lying at the railway wharf and taking on sugar for New York, was found to be stuck in the mud yesterday morning. It seems that, while the water is ordinarily deep enough at the railway slip to properly accommodate vessels of the size of the Californian, the recent heavy rains have washed a great quantity of mud into the slip.

The Californian was not very badly stuck, her stern resting not more than a few inches in the soft mud washed down by the rain. A locomotive, running along the track on the wharf, some heavy ropes and tackle and a little clever engineering soon got the big vessel out of her trouble, and early in the afternoon she was afloat in deep water. She has only a very little more sugar to take on here; she is almost loaded down to the water-line now. She will go to Hilo to complete her cargo today or tomorrow.

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NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 4	PEKING	MARCH 5
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GAELIC	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 2
GAELIC	APRIL 4	DORIC	APRIL 5

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